

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c. and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.  
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12  
per annum. Postage to any part of  
the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE  
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE  
FOR 1906.  
Complete Edition \$10.00  
Small " " " 6.00  
Orders may be sent to the  
Hongkong Daily Press Office and  
to the Local Booksellers.

No. 15,143. 號三十四百一千五萬一第 日七初月九年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1906. 三拜禮 號四十二月十年六零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**WATSON'S**  
**BLEND**  
**VERY OLD LIQUEUR**  
**SCOTCH WHISKY.**  
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the  
BEST BRAND IN THE FAR EAST.  
PER DOZ. ... \$15.00  
**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
**LIMITED.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
[a1180]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
1: Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.00 per cask ex Factory.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.70 per bag ex Factory.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. [a1223]

**A TACK & CO.,**  
26, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

**HAVE** Just Unpacked a large Assortment  
of Ladies' and Gents'  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

ALSO  
**SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS and SUITINGS**  
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

Inspection of our New Stock of Goods is  
respectfully Solicited.  
Hongkong, 28th September, 1906. [a39]

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-**  
**WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,**  
IN LIQUIDATION.

**TIME TABLE**

**WEEK DAYS.**

7.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m.	to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m.	to 1.45 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.45 p.m.	to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

**NIGHT CARS.**

8.45 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	to 11.15 p.m.
every 15 minutes		

**SATURDAY.**

7.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m.	to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m.	to 1.45 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.45 p.m.	to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

**EXTRA CARS AT 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.**

**TO BE LET,** a Portion of MARINE LOT  
No. 255 at NORTH POINT, Suitable  
for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER  
FRONT. DEEP WATER.  
Also FOR SALE,  
Portions of MARINE LOT Nos. 31 & 33  
on "PRAYA EAST" Approximately AREA  
43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.  
For Particulars, apply—  
**GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [153]

**ON SALE.**

**RATES OF EXCHANGE**  
AT HONGKONG,  
FOR

**DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY.**  
On the Day Preceding the Departure of the  
English Mails from the Year of the Closing  
of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of  
Silver  
**FROM 1893 TO 1905;**  
ALSO  
**RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD**  
**LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),**  
and other Useful Information.  
Price: \$1 Cash.  
On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or  
Local Booksellers.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1906.

**DENTAL SURGEON,**  
**G. DE PERINDORGE.**

**DIPLOMA: PARIS.**

**LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING**

**PORCELAIN FILLINGS.**

**HOTEL MANSIONS,**

**FEDDER STREET**

[a1358]

## PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

**HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.**  
3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Pog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00  
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00  
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SODA."  
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.  
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:  
1137  
**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.**

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WE ARE NOW SHOWING  
**SPECIAL LINES OF**  
**THIN TWEEDS & FLANNELS**  
**FOR EARLY AUTUMN WEAR**

**PRICE \$35 THE SUIT.**

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [a33]

## HIRANO.

**THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.**

**THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD. KORE.**

**AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.**

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1388]

## AQUARIUS CO.'S AERATED

## WATERS.

ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE ON THIS MARKET.

TRY—  
**AQUARIUS WATER IN QTS., PTS. & SPLITS.**

**SILENT WATER.**  
**TONIC WATER.**  
**BELFAST GINGER ALE,**  
**LEMONADE.**  
**STONE GINGER BEER.**

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1906. [a34]

## THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.

LONDON.

**THE FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE**  
FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
Apply to **SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.** [a56]

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**WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,**

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" \* \* \* \* 20.00

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**WHISKY, PALE MALT** - 20.00

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**BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.** - 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

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**WHITE HORSE CELLAR**  
**THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY**  
**\$14.00 PER DOZEN.**

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BENITA, by H. Rider Haggard ... \$1.75  
THE UNGUARDED FLAME, by W. B. Maxwell ... 1.75  
MR. AND MRS. VILLIERS, by H. Wales ... 1.75  
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THE ARNCLIFFE PUZZLE, by G. Holmes ... 1.75  
I KNOW A MAIDEN, by E. M. Albon ... 1.75  
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AND H. Heston ... 1.75  
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**THE WORLD'S COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS WITH FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH EQUIVALENTS,** by J. A. Slater ... 1.75

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**STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES.** [a31]

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OUR New Patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any BILLIARD TABLE, making it for playing purposes as good as new.

Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.

**BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS**

**THOROUGHLY SEASONED.**

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**WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALITY.**

**WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLES, ACCESSORIES AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON.**

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## JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.

**BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,**

**BOMBAY.**

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [798-2]

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## MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

## MITSU & CO.

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**LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.**

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**OTHER BRANCHES:**  
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Telegraphic Address: "MITSU" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes).

**CONTRACTORS OF COAL** to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armada and the State Railways, Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

**SOLE PROPRIETORS** of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamane and Ida Coal Mines; and **SOLE AGENTS** for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinotsu, Namada, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsu, Sasahara Teubekuro, Yoshinotsu, Yoshio, Yunkihara, and other Coals.  
112  
S. TANAKA, Manager, Hongkong.

## LESSONS IN FRENCH & ENGLISH.

**EXPERIENCED TEACHER** gives Lessons in FRENCH and ENGLISH.

Apply—**OMEGA.**

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906. [1804]

## 報新外中港香

## CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press).

**PUBLISHED DAILY.**

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Established for nearly FIFTY YEARS.

Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or colloquial Chinese.

## COLD STORAGE.

**THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.**

have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

**WM. FARLANE, Manager.**

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [a7]

## ON SALE.

**A TABLE OF THE**

**RATES OF EXCHANGE AT**

**HONGKONG**

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages.

**FOR 31 YEARS.**

**FROM 1874 TO 1904.**

Price \$2 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

## HOTELS

### HONGKONG HOTEL

**FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.**

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons  
163 Bedrooms  
Elegantly furnished Reception Rooms  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel Residents  
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor  
Electric Lighting and Fans  
Every Comfort  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms  
Ladies' Dressing Rooms  
Matron in attendance  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA  
\$40  
**H. HAYNES, Manager.**

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

**A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.**

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the—  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a165]

## NOTICE.

**NEW KINGSLERE** will be Opened as a PRIVATE HOTEL on December 1st next. Plans of the above House together with all Particulars can be seen any day between 2 P.M. and 7 P.M. on and after the 22nd instant.  
Apply—**Mrs. G. SACHSE.**  
St. George's House,  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1917]

### VICTORIA HOTEL.

**SHAMHEEN—CANTON.**

On the British Concession.

### MACAO HOTEL.

**MACAO, CHINA.**

In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Resident and Tourists.

**WM. FARLANE**  
Proprietor

### "BOA VISTA"

**HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA,**

**MACAO,**

HAS been re-opened under European management and most efficient supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days' rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (s.s. *Hengshun*) daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."

For Terms, apply

a221

**THE MANAGER.**

### MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KAISHA

### (MITSU BISHI CO.)

**COAL DEPARTMENT**

**MAKUNO-UCHI, TOKYO.**

Cable Address, "IWASAKI,"

which applies to all Branch Offices.

at ABC 4th Ed., Western Union Codes used.

All Letters Addressed—

**MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO.,**

with name of place under.

**BRANCH OFFICES—**

**NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE, KANATSU,**

**SHANGHAI, HONGKONG**

**HANKOW.**

**AGENCIES—**

**YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.**

**CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & CO.**

**MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & CO.**

**SOLE PROPRIETORS** of Takashima, Ochi, Shinrow, Namata and Kant-Yamata Collieries, and also Hejo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen Coal.

The Head and branch Offices, and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

**T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong,**

**No. 2, Pedder Street.**

[a3]



## INTIMATION.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR.

DEPOT FOR

THE FINE PRODUCTS OF  
**BURROUGHS WELLCOME**  
& Co., LONDON.

TABLOID BRAND PRODUCTS.

SOLEID BRAND PRODUCTS.

KEPLER MALT EXTRACT.

KEPLER SOLUTION OF COD LIVER  
OIL IN MALT EXTRACT.

BEEF AND IRON WINE (B. W. & Co.)

DARTING LANTOLINE PREPARA-  
TIONS.

HAZELINE, "HAZELINE" CREAM,  
"HAZELINE" SNOW, &c., &c., &c.

TABSOLO MEDICINE CHESTS, AND  
POCKET MEDICINE CASES.

The Fine Products of Burroughs Well-  
come & Co. are prescribed by leading  
Physicians all over the World.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1906. [30]

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our communications relating to the news columns  
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-  
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,  
not for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.  
We anonymously signed communications that have  
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be  
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that  
hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: "Press," Canton, A.B.C. 4th St.  
P.O. Box, 88. Telephone No. 12.

## DEATH.

On October 23rd, at 31 Seymour Road, DOROTHY  
HANKE GREEN, eldest daughter of SAMUEL and  
ELIZABETH GREEN, aged 4 years and 6 months,  
deeply regretted. Shanghai papers please copy.  
[146]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUE ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 24th, 1906.

JAPAN is again discovering that Russian  
diplomacy is irritatingly slow. Very little  
real progress seems to have been made so  
far in the negotiations with regard to  
establishing equality of commercial oppor-  
tunity in Manchuria; and as Japan is more  
susceptible than Russia to public opinion,  
her statesmen are growing uneasy. They  
receive the brunt of foreign discontent, and  
are anxious to prove their good-will, and to  
justify their conduct. Russian diplomacy  
never seems to mind such criticisms, turning  
a deaf ear to all protests, and seriously going  
its own way, regardless of treaty obligations  
and promises. We reprinted on page 5  
yesterday some interesting Russian and  
German comments, which bear out our  
earlier suggestions that in Manchuria the  
Japanese have been more sinned against  
than sinning. China has procrastinated  
and fenced in the old-fashioned way, but it  
now looks as if Russia has been diplomatically  
even more Chinese than China. Peking is  
dilatatory, but St. Petersburg is miffish. It  
may be that the domestic disorder now pre-  
vailing in Russia is largely responsible for  
the neglect of her duty in Manchuria, but  
the present policy bears such a marked  
resemblance to ALEXANDER's bluff method  
of shirking evacuation before the war,  
that we can have but little faith in Russia's  
good faith with Japan, in which British

and American traders have a keen, per-  
sonal concern. The proposals of Japan  
for a commercial treaty have been  
received by Russia, but no attempt,  
apparently, has yet been made to accord  
them the consideration they deserve, and  
meanwhile the patience of the rest of the  
commercial world, which also has rights to  
a share of the Manchurian market, is  
wearing very thin. The Russian newspapers  
seem to have got at the contents of the  
Japanese proposals before the Russian  
statesmen had time to look at them, and as  
most of the comments translated were by  
semi-inspired organs, only one conclusion  
seems to be permissible—Russians are dead  
against opening the Amur basin to the  
commerce of all comers, and when an official  
reply is made, will probably remind Japan  
of the agreement with China, which closes  
that river and its tributaries to all but  
Russians and Chinese. The real reason is that  
the Russians recognise that with equality  
of opportunity, their trade there would  
amount to insignificance, once the Japanese  
and British began to compete. China is  
not likely to insist on the Treaty of Aigun  
if Russia does not; but it is certain that  
Russia will, because, as the *Norae Fremya*  
predicts, two years after the Japanese flag  
appears on the Amur, every Russian  
steamer will have disappeared. Japan has  
opened half a dozen places in South  
Manchuria, so that Russia cannot wait  
with any "you first" argument. The  
Japanese military administration by its  
methods seems to have largely sacrificed in  
South Manchuria the credit that would  
have gone to Japanese diplomacy for this  
fair start; and we have no doubt that  
Tokyo, amenable, as we have said, to  
foreign criticism, will be glad to substitute  
a civil administration as soon as Russia  
makes it possible, and so eliminate the  
troubles complained of by British and  
American merchants. "But," the *London*  
*Times* repeats, "the Japanese can hardly be  
expected to prevent their own countrymen  
from sending goods into South Manchuria  
without payment of duty so long as the  
Russians permit their countrymen to send  
goods into North Manchuria upon the same  
advantageous terms." Meanwhile the  
Chinese revenue suffers, under this system,  
and the British and American merchants  
trading with Newchwang, where the  
Japanese rigorously levy the Chinese cus-  
toms, suffer worst of all. M. POKOTILOFF,  
the Russian Minister at Peking, realises the  
true inwardness of the situation, and we  
believe, would soon come to terms for a  
settlement if he were allowed the discretion  
he ought to have.

The English Mail of the 22nd September was  
delivered in London on the 21st inst.

Mr. G. H. Matheson, manager of Messrs.  
Dodwell & Co., returned to the Colony by the  
*Prinz Ludwig* yesterday.

The *s.s. Cheong* from Shanghai with the  
griffin on board for next race, did not arrive  
as expected, yesterday. She will probably be  
here to-day.

The *s.s. P. H. H. H. H.* has been refitted by  
the Kowloon Dock Co., and towed to the  
Cosmopolitan Dock, where she will undergo  
extensive repairs.

It is stated that cotton fabrics manufactured  
in Shanghai are obtaining a great sale in Korea  
and are subjecting Japanese manufactures to  
severe competition.

It is announced that General Lefevre is to  
leave Tientsin, where he has commanded the  
French troops for the past three years, on  
return to France, and that he will retire from  
the army.

A coolie from the Crown Solicitor's office  
was yesterday convicted of stealing a number  
of articles from the King Edward Hotel and  
was sentenced by Mr. Gompertz to seven weeks  
imprisonment.

The programme of sports at the Volunteer  
camp next Sunday has been drawn up. As usual  
there will be a tug-of-war, this time between  
the garrison and the Volunteers, a gun com-  
petition, team race, polo, and a boating  
race between Volunteers and soldiers.

In connection with next week's Arts and  
Crafts Exhibition, the Superintendent of Class  
II (Paintings, &c.) would be glad if intending  
exhibitors in that class will bear in mind that  
the latest date for sending in exhibits to the  
City Hall is 5 p.m. on Friday, the 28th inst.

A Goette "Extraordinary" yesterday notified  
that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council  
has given directions for the resumption of  
Proclamation No. 5 of 1906, declaring Shanghai  
to be a port or place at which an infectious or  
contagious disease prevails, and that the same  
has been rescinded.

The public of Manila organized a very  
special welcome for the *s.s. Dakota's* tourists  
from California, who recently stayed at Hong-  
kong. Guides, carriages, launches, special  
trains, and general hospitality were offered,  
and the visitors welcomed as if among relatives.  
The ties between Manila and the homeland are  
evidently very strong.

The operations against the aborigines in  
Formosa are now steadily proceeding, and it  
seems as though a strong effort is being made  
to bring those truculent people to their senses.  
The troops employed are largely drawn from  
Chinese born locally.

The coxswain of the *Star Ferry* launch,  
*Evening Star*, was ordered by Mr. Halsewell at  
the Magistracy yesterday to forfeit \$40 for  
wilfully damaging the company's property. He  
started the launch before the gangway was  
raised and before it was time to start.

According to the *Japan Mail*, it is understood  
that the Japanese authorities are in treaty with  
Russia for the purpose of securing an overland  
service of mails. Probably this will soon be  
effected, and Tokio will thus be brought within  
seventeen days of London. It is not yet known  
whether the service is to be by Tairen or  
Vladivostok or by both.

We venture to think, writes a missionary,  
that in ten years' time, China will neither  
blister nor cringe in her dealings with Western  
Powers, but like Japan will know her own  
mind, and where her own interests are concern-  
ed, will demand that they be respected by other  
nations with whom she comes into either com-  
mercial or political contact. When that day  
dawns it will be a good thing both for the com-  
munes and politics of Eastern Asia.

We notice that Kowloon is fast assuming  
its normal state after the disastrous typhoon of  
September 18th. The roads, especially the Des  
Voeux Road from Blackhead Point to the Gan  
Hill Club, are now entirely cleared of all wreck-  
age and debris, and have been repaired. Trees  
everywhere, and the grass opposite the Kowloon  
Godown, are painful reminders of the past.  
The Godown wharf cannot be cleared until the  
"Petrarch," "Hitchcock" and "Frons" are  
removed. Great praise is due to the P. W. D.  
for so promptly attending to the repairs to the  
roads; and to the Sanitary Department,  
especially to Sanitary Inspectors Brown and  
Pearson, who are in charge of the Tsimshatui  
district. The Water Police also did good work.

The following note from the *Japan Mail* has  
a strong local interest. In proposing the health  
of the Hongkong Eleven at the Interport  
Cricket Dinner in Shanghai on the 4th of  
October the President of the Shanghai Cricket  
Club is represented as having said that the first  
interport match was played in 1899. That is a  
strange historical inaccuracy. The writer of  
these lines was one of an eleven that proceeded  
from Hongkong in the spring of 1897 to play  
the Shanghai team on its own ground, and Mr.  
J. P. Mollison of Yokohama was one of the  
pioneer cricketers at that time in Shanghai.  
What added to the occasion was that Messrs.  
Jardine, Matheson & Company placed one of  
their steamers at the disposal of the Hong-  
kong eleven for the voyage to and from Shanghai  
and the captain of the steamer was instructed to  
call en route at any place the cricketers desired  
to visit. These were indeed the days of mer-  
chant princes.

Hitherto it has been accepted that the term  
"British" is the correct one when matters con-  
cerning Great Britain generally are under  
discussion. With the near approach of St.  
Andrew's Day a matter has arisen by which no  
doubt many from "over the border" will  
consider that they have a grievance. Recently  
a protest on behalf of the Scottish Patriotic  
Association was forwarded to the British (or  
should we say English, though he is not?)  
Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey (Foreign  
Secretary) against the use of the term  
"England" for that of "Britain" in Article  
III. of the treaty concluded between the United  
Kingdom and Spain for the marriage of the  
King of Spain, with Princess Victoria Eugenia.  
The Foreign Secretary maintained that the use  
of the expression was correct. It is not  
recorded what the Prime Minister maintained.  
There are not a few, however, who will disagree  
with the Foreign Secretary, in the same way as  
many maintain that "America" and the "United  
States" cannot be regarded as strictly identical.

## CUSTOMS-HOUSES IN MANCHURIA.

ANOTHER DESIRABLE POINT.  
It is agreed between Japan and China that  
the Customs-House shall be established at  
Tairen simultaneously with that on the frontier  
in North Manchuria. Vernacular con-  
temporaries observe that in the Russo-Chinese  
Treaty of Commerce it is stipulated that the  
Customs duty on goods imported into China by  
rail shall be reduced to one-third of the rate of  
Maritime Customs. Goods imported from Russia  
or via Vladivostok will enjoy this immunity,  
while goods imported through Tairen will have  
to pay a much higher duty. The Japanese  
Government will allow the Customs to be  
established at Tairen only on condition that the  
immunity above-mentioned under the Russo-  
Chinese Treaty of Commerce shall be extended  
to the goods imported via Tairen.—*Japan*  
*Chronicle*.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued  
the following report:  
On the 23rd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer  
has fallen over N. China and W. Japan, and  
risen over Formosa and the S. Loochoos.

The typhoon, which appears to be slowly  
filling up, is this morning situated to the North  
of the Loochoos. It continues to move towards  
N.E.

Pressure is highest over China to the North  
of the Yangtze.

Moderate to fresh monsoon is indicated in  
the Formosa Channel, and N. part of the  
China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending  
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon  
to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N. winds, moderate; N.E. to N.
Formosa Channel	N. to N.E. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE SHANGHAI JEWEL  
ROBBERY.

SHANGHAI, October 23rd.

Sentence was passed on the  
convicted prisoners in the jewel  
robbery conspiracy this morning.  
—Rosser goes to prison for three  
years, and Ellaby for two years.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 21st.

The Tsar has issued an important Ukase  
entitling all Russians without distinction of  
class, to enter the public services, except  
the Siberian and Asiatic races, and repealing  
a number of vexatious peasant laws. The  
peasants will from now be free to choose  
their place of residence, and will receive  
passports for unlimited periods.

The Ukase issued yesterday, does not  
include Jews or Poles. An Imperial Order  
issued simultaneously reminds peasants of the  
severe penalties for refusing military  
service.

## CYCLONE IN HAVANA.

LONDON, October 21st.

The cyclone in Havana was the most  
severe in the memory of any person living.  
The force of the wind was 80 miles an hour,  
the waves engulfed 35 lighters in the  
harbour, and the buildings were shaken as  
though by an earthquake. Trains were  
washed from the lines. There is also great  
havoc at Salvador, Guatemala and  
Honduras, the physical features of many  
places in Salvador are completely changed  
and a Salvadorian war ship lost.

## FAILURE OF A BANK.

LONDON, October 21st.

Messrs. P. Macfarlane & Co., bankers,  
have suspended p. mont.

## FRANCE.

LONDON, October 21st.

M. Clemenceau has undertaken to form  
a new Cabinet.

## SALE OF WORK.

The annual sale of work in the interests of  
the Baxter Girls' School took place in the City  
Hall yesterday. This, a fixture of many years'  
standing, has elicited a large number of support-  
ers among the ladies of the community, many  
of whom render valuable assistance, and with  
the generous sympathy of the public who are  
invited to buy, a useful institution is materially  
benefitted. Yesterday there was a very  
attractive display of fancy goods and other  
articles set out on eleven stalls, while  
a twelfth provided refreshments. The school  
girls make the children's dresses and dress  
the dolls, while the fancy things are usually  
received from friends at home. It is worthy  
of mention that when the sale does not  
result in the entire disposal of the articles a  
house sale afterwards takes place. Last year  
Mrs. Wilson, wife of the acting manager of  
Kowloon Dock, sold nearly \$400 worth of goods  
after the sale. The ice cream always comes  
from Government House, but unfortunately on  
this occasion there were no band performances.

The Stallholders and assistants were:—  
No. 1 Stall—Mrs. Bateson Wright, Mrs.  
Lammert, and Miss Wallace.  
No. 2 Stall—Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Francis  
Clark, and Miss Humphreys.

No. 3 Stall—Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Bolles, and  
Mrs. T. W. Clarke.

No. 4 Stall—Lady Berkeley, Misses  
Berkeley, and Mrs. Skotrove.

No. 5 (refreshment) Stall—Mrs. Williams,  
Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Wells, and Mrs. Saunders.

No. 6 Stall—Mrs. Master, Misses Master  
and Miss Harsland.

No. 7 Stall—Mrs. Turner, Mrs. John  
Hastings, and Mrs. Ram.

No. 8 Stall—Mrs. Chatham, Miss Chatham,  
Mrs. Valpy, Mrs. Dowley and the Misses Shelton  
Hooper.

No. 9 Stall—Mrs. Kenneth Jones, Miss  
Hunter Blair, and Miss Stewart.

No. 10 Stall—Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Trenchard  
Davis, and Mrs. Sutherland.

No. 11 Stall—Lady Piggott and Mrs. Looker.

No. 12 Stall—Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Clibchester,  
and Mrs. Brewin.

The sale opened at half past three. There  
was no ceremony, but a good number patronised  
the sale and bought freely. His Excellency the  
Governor attended later in the afternoon and  
bestowed his patronage.

## SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassa-  
dor at Tokyo, arrived here yesterday by the  
*Prinz Ludwig* on his way home. On landing  
at 9.30 he was received by a guard of honour  
drawn from the R.W.K. Regiment and after-  
wards escorted to Government House. Accom-  
panied by H. E. the Governor he visited the  
Peak before tea and spent the afternoon in  
sight seeing. He passed the night at Govern-  
ment House and rejoins the steamer this  
morning.

## A FINE NEW MAIL STEAMER.

N.D.L. "PRINZ LUDWIG"

Yesterday afternoon a considerable number of  
residents accepted the invitation of Messrs.  
Molchers and Co., the agents of the Norddeut-  
scher Lloyd, to visit and inspect the new mail  
steamer *Prinz Ludwig*, which arrived from  
Shanghai yesterday morning and leaves for  
Europe to-day. The vessel lay alongside the  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's pier,  
and at the time appointed, from 4 to 6, there  
was quite a stream of visitors. They were  
received at the head of the gangway by  
Captain P. von Bliexer and stepped on board to  
the accompaniment of lively airs played by the  
band. As the sightseers were escorted round the  
ship they could not but admire its ample propor-  
tions, its luxurious equipment, and its beautiful  
rooms. Its spacious decks suggested pleasant  
promenades and exciting games. Its salons,  
artistically decorated and magnificently  
upholstered, spoke of ease and pleasure. Its  
catering arrangements proclaimed the happiness  
which comes from the attention to creature  
comforts. A floating palace, a floating hotel—  
descriptions frequently used, apply with greater  
force than in many instances to the *Prinz*  
*Ludwig*. Everything calculated to promote  
modern ideas of comfort and convenience is  
provided, and the traveller who criticises  
on this ship must be capricious indeed.  
Salons, smoke rooms, reading and music  
rooms are fitted out to meet varying tastes.  
Even a gymnasium, with wonderful mechanical  
appliances, is found on the boat deck, an in-  
novation which is certain to be appreciated.  
Such a magnificent vessel is bound to increase  
the popularity of the fleet to which she belongs.  
Refreshments were served on the promenade  
deck and visitors drank to the success of the  
*Prinz Ludwig*.

The *Prinz Ludwig* was launched on 24th May  
last at the Vulcan shipyard, Stettin. Her  
principal dimensions are:—Length, 509 ft.;  
breadth, 57 ft. 6 in.; depth, 38 ft.; and registered  
tonnage, 9,630. She has accommodation for 120  
first-class, 158 second-class, and 220 third-class  
passengers, and her crew numbers 248. The  
first-class accommodation is situated on the pro-  
menade and boat decks, and there are several  
cabins for single passengers, and also suites  
comprising sitting-room, bed-room and bath-  
room.

Her machinery consists of two quadruple  
and four-crank engines, with Schlicht's patent bal-  
ance, and with cylinders 63 in., 93 in.,  
131 in., and 1,090 in. in diameter by  
1,400 mm. stroke. Steam is generated  
from two double-ended boilers, 6,040 mm.  
in length, and two single-ended boilers 3,500  
mm. in length by 5,000 mm. diameter and  
fitted with Howden's system of forced draught.  
Her bunker capacity is 1,480 tons; indicated  
horsepower 8,040, and mean speed 15 knots.  
The steamer is fitted with the Stone Lloyd  
hydraulic door closing apparatus which makes  
her practically unsinkable. From the bridge or  
engine-room, if necessary, all the water-tight  
doors could be closed in 25 seconds. Other  
features are the Brown's patent steering gear,  
blow the waterline, with two independent op-  
eratives in separate watertight rooms; and a tun-  
nel throughout the ship for carriage of electric  
wires, hilt and steam pipes, so that the later-  
can be repaired without the necessity of  
shifting cargo.

## REVIEW.

Griffith John. *The Story of fifty years in China.*  
By R. WARDLAW THOMPSON London. The  
Religious Trist Society. Price 7/6 net.

A capital summary of the main events in the  
history of the China Mission Field has been  
put together in this volume. The work of the  
pioneer of the Central China Mission is nar-  
rated in a simple and effective style which should  
make this book a useful addition to the library  
of affairs Chinese. In its early parts the  
account is auto-biographical and the remainder  
of the narrative is from the pen of the Foreign  
Secretary of the London Missionary Society.  
So great, however, has been the use made of Dr.  
John's own letters and reports that the sub-  
stance of the entire volume is in effect auto-  
biographical. The narrative begins with Dr.  
John's early life and training for the  
ministry, and without showing partisan feeling  
on many controversial points the author  
proceeds to collate a straightforward and direct  
account of the leading events in the story of  
the beginnings of missionary work in Central  
China, which is bound up with the life of  
Griffith John. Born at Swansea, in 1831,  
"Little Gito" was brought up in a religious  
atmosphere and at the age of eight years joined  
the church and six years later preached his  
first sermon. In 1850 he entered Brecon  
College and comparatively early in his training  
the desire arose in his heart to become a mis-  
sionary. He first fixed upon Madagascar as a  
suitable field of labour, but subsequently the  
London Missionary Society intimated that they  
desired him to turn his thoughts to China. He  
complied with their requests and sailed for  
Shanghai in 1855. It was not long ere he  
found that while the influence of idolatry on the  
general mind was superficial that of Confucianism  
penetrated the depths of the Chinese souls,  
entrained itself around their thoughts and  
affections; and held them with a tenuous grasp.  
The chief obstacle, however, to the spread of  
Christianity in China was the custom of ancestor  
worship, while the natives were sunk in gross  
materialism and eaten up, both soul and body by  
the world. The work moved very slowly, and  
we find that after two years in the country Dr.  
John expresses himself as sometimes ready to  
give up in despair and think that China  
is doomed to destruction. A large portion

of his time he devoted to the study of  
the language and books, and made repeated  
journeys into the interior, often in company  
with the late Dr. Edkins throughout his  
missionary career. Dr. John has shown an eager  
willingness to press on to new enterprises, and  
amongst his journeys we find that he visited the  
headquarters of the Taiping rebels at Nanking.  
He found that the religious element entered  
very powerfully into the revolutionary move-  
ment, and that the rebels entertained most  
friendly feelings towards foreigners. They  
were, however, "treated by us and our allies,  
the French, in a way that reflects disgrace on  
our flag."

The year 1861 found Mr. John still  
unsettled as to his permanent location  
as a missionary. The two great cities  
of Suichow and Hangchow he had visited again  
and again, while Nienchwang had also been  
suggested to him. But when the Treaty of  
Tientsin came into full operation in 1867 and  
the Yangtze and nine new ports were thrown  
open Mr. John decided to settle at Hankow.  
Hitherto his work had been largely that of  
pioneering and he was now determined to  
proceed with teaching, training, consolidating,  
and building up. For twelve months the  
mission of the London Missionary Society was  
the only representative of Protestant Chris-  
tianity in Hankow and the whole of the province  
of Hupeh. In 1862 the Wesleyan Missionary  
Society sent a missionary to the city, and he  
was followed two years later by a second. The  
early days of the mission were a time of  
great and permanent importance, and the  
energy and enterprise of the young missionary  
were so constant and tireless that he long the  
sphere of labour was being developed and ex-  
tended. A medical mission was finally established  
in the city and a school for western learning  
opened. We find that throughout the whole of  
his career Mr. John maintained the practice of  
making evangelistic tours in the district, and  
the bright descriptions of Chinese life and  
character which are introduced in so many of  
his letters make most fascinating reading. For  
fifteen years he remained in China without a  
change and when at length he arrived in  
England there were many demands upon his  
time so that it is not surprising to find that his  
strength gave way. His farlough was extended,  
but Dr. John was anxious to return to the field  
of his labours where work rapidly grew and  
influence widened. The dreams of his years  
were being fulfilled one by one, and ere very  
long a strong mission in Central China had  
been firmly established, the Gospel had been  
carried from Hankow through Hunan to the  
borders of Canton, and an important educational  
institution in connection with the mission had  
been inaugurated. But Dr. John remained at  
his post a distinguished and zealous worker,  
exerting an amazing and far reaching  
influence by the work of his pen and spreading  
the knowledge of Christianity by the power of  
the living voice.

"Two or three hundred cash a week," he  
wrote, "have a greater attraction to a Chinaman  
than the salvation of his soul." He realised  
that the conversion of Cathay is a task that is  
as difficult as it is certain. It will "cost the  
Church her treasures, the colleges their brightest  
ornaments, and the missions the lives of their  
best men." The difficulties with which they  
are confronted are to be found in the vastness of  
the field, the vastness of the population, and the  
antiquity and civilisation of the Chinese. Dr.  
John alludes to the "selfish and unchristian  
conduct" of the British government in respect  
to the opium trade, which he characterises as  
"immoral, and a foul blot on England's  
escutcheon," and says it speaks more  
eloquently and convincingly to the  
Chinese mind against Christianity than  
the missionary does or can do for  
it. Still, he feels that if the "open door"  
policy could be maintained they would have  
everything to hope for and nothing to fear, so  
far as the Protestant missions are concerned.  
Dr. John is an optimist of the most pronounced  
type, and notwithstanding the violent attacks  
so frequently made on missionaries by European  
writers, believes that there are glorious days for  
missions in China still to come. Glorious China  
with a knowledge of the arts and sciences, and  
secular learning of every kind he says; introduce  
railways, telegraphs and all our mechanical  
inventions and appliances, but without something  
to make them good, holy and happy the Chinese  
must ever remain the unattractive, dishonest,  
deceitful, and impure people they are. The  
religions of China are powerless to accomplish  
this. The object of the missionary is not to  
make them skilful, more rich, more powerful,  
but simply to make them holy and happy over-  
more." And this has been the lifework of the  
"Father of the Central China Mission" whose  
influence in China for fifty years must always  
remain closely associated with the awakening  
of the Empire. Thus it is that the story  
of his life has exceptional interest, for being  
closely interwoven with fifty of the most  
fruitful and significant years in the modern  
history of China, it covers a period of transition  
which has been as remarkable in relation  
to missionary work as to the general  
conditions of the Chinese Empire and the  
Chinese mind. The book of Griffith John's  
autobiography and correspondence makes up  
the record of a life usefully devoted to the  
benefit of his fellows, and testifies to the worth  
of the missionary besides revealing at once the  
difficulties, the dangers, the joys and rewards  
of his labours.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. & O. str. *Coptic* arrived at San Fran-  
cisco on the 22nd inst.  
The P.M. str. *Alice* sailed from San Francisco  
for Hongkong on the 20th Oct.  
The French str. *Phryne* left Bangkok on the  
21st inst. for this port, and is due to arrive here  
on or about the 26th inst.



## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, October 23rd.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CHARGES AGAINST INSPECTOR WARD.

Francis Ward, Sanitary Inspector, surrendered to his bail, and was arraigned on charges of accepting bribes on divers dates for the following amounts:—(1) \$30 (2) \$10 (3) \$10 (4) \$15 (5) \$20. He was further charged with obstructing the course of justice.

Sir H. S. Berkeley, Attorney-General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. F. B. L. Howley, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for accused.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following special jurors were empanelled:—C. H. Ross (foreman), A. Fodger, A. S. Mihar, D. W. Cra dock, E. H. Hinde, A. Haupt and W. H. T. Davis.

The Attorney-General, in opening, said the accused was a sanitary inspector, and was charged shortly with the double offence of obtaining from a latrine-keeper a bribe or bribes in certain days mentioned in the indictment, and with endeavouring subsequently to the appointment of a Royal Commission—appointed by the Governor-in-Council to inquire into the workings of the Sanitary Board, and particularly with respect to whether there was any corruption existing among those who had to work the law—to persuade one of the persons connected with this latrine to leave the country in order to prevent him giving evidence before the Commission. The real motive of acting thus suggested by the Crown was to prevent this man giving evidence of certain entries which it would appear he had made in certain books which had been seized by the Commission. To paraphrase then, it amounted to this: That Inspector Ward received a bribe from the latrine-keeper to improperly influence him in the execution of his duty. When it became likely that the evidence would be brought home to the accused, he tried to persuade this man to leave the country. It was an offence against Common Law to abstain from giving evidence before a commission lawfully appointed under the Statute. It was also an offence to obstruct or hinder any person or body of persons from the performance of a duty imposed upon him or them by law. The question was whether he should be able to establish against the prisoner a state of facts which would bring him within the danger of the law. If the speaker could establish the facts that accused did obtain the money, and did endeavour, after the Commission was appointed, and the books seized, to get the man who drew the entries of payments to him to leave the country, that would be proof that Ward obstructed the duty imposed on that man. The accused was sometime between December, 1904, and April, 1905, a sanitary inspector in charge of No. 5 health district. In 1905 he was transferred to No. 4 health district for the month of July only. At the end of July or August 1st, 1905, accused was transferred to No. 9 district, and continued in charge of that district till May 1st, 1906, when he was transferred to No. 10. During the period for which the charges of misconduct were brought against him, he was employed on districts Nos. 4, 5, 9 and 10. District inspectors were in charge of latrines, and according to the rules had to inspect every latrine each morning. The rules were very rigid with regard to cleanliness such as tarring, disinfecting and lime-washing. The latrines which came under the accused inspector's purview were at No. 2 Gough Street in No. 5 health district, No. 5 First Street, the same district, and No. 3 San To Lane in 10 health district. A man named Chan Pui, who lived with his son at No. 2 Water Street, was the owner of these latrines. The latrines were managed by the son who kept the accounts and visited each latrine every morning. In this way he came in contact with Inspector Ward, who was there to see the Ordinance properly carried out. It was alleged by Chan Tsun that on December 30th, 1904, he gave Inspector Ward \$30 as a Christmas present, he then being the manager of the latrines and Ward the Sanitary Inspector of the district. In April 1905 the next payment was made. According to Chan Tsun he was sent for and went to see the inspector at his house. When he got there the inspector told him he wanted to borrow \$10, and the \$10 was advanced. On August 10th the man said he went again to the house of accused in consequence of another message received, and the inspector again asked for the loan of \$10, and it was paid over. Again, on the 25th of the same month \$15 was borrowed by the inspector. Chan Tsun would tell the jury why he did not press for repayment or sue for the recovery of the money. Then on December 24th, the day before Christmas, the man made the inspector a Christmas present of \$30. That was how things went on up to the end of December, 1905. There were no large sums paid, but the largeness of the amount was no criterion at all, as it was just as bad to take a bribe of \$5 as of \$50. In consequence, it must be assumed, of rumours that all was not right in the Sanitary Department, the Governor-in-Council appointed a commission to inquire into the working of the department, also into the question raised as to whether there was any corruption. That commission was issued on May 10th, about four months after the last "cumshu" stated to have been given to the inspector. The commission was duly constituted under royal warrant and gazetted.

Mr. Slade—That will have to be proved.

The Attorney-General, after reading the notice about the Commission which appeared in the Gazette, said it was very important to bear

in mind what the nature of the inquiry was. Of the two objects of inquiry, one was alleged corruption. On June 21st, the Commission, which was invested with extremely large power, seized the books of the owners of the latrines in question, and later it was found that there were entries of payments made to the inspector. Whether they were forged entries or not was a question for the jury to determine. During the period from 1904 to 1905 these Chan might have had in their wicked mind to bring a false charge against the inspector, but the fact remained to be explained how in the books seized by the Commission such entries appeared. He trusted, with everyone concerned in the inquiry, that the inspector might be able to satisfactorily free their minds of anything against him.

On June 22nd the accused went to Chan Pui's house at seven in the evening and asked him to send his son, Chan Tsun, to the country—that meant out of the colony to China. Chan Pui would further state that on the 25th of the same month he received a message calling him from his house to the latrine in San To Lane. When

he went there he found Inspector Ward alone, and declared that on that occasion Ward spoke to him in Chinese, complained that his son had not gone away, and asked him to send him away. Then it was stated by Chan Tsun that on the 28th June he received a message, in consequence of which he went to the branch office of the Sanitary Department in Pokfulam Road and saw the accused, who again urged him to leave the colony, and promised if he did so to look after his latrines for him. These facts would be sworn to, and the Attorney-General submitted that corroboration was not necessary, although it was usually desirable. He would produce the books showing the entries of amounts paid to accused.

Mr. Slade—Entries in books, the Attorney-General knows perfectly well, are not permissible evidence. I have refrained from interupting him, but when he says corroboration is not necessary, I say he is entirely wrong.

The Attorney-General—This is my submission, and the law is the authority and will direct us. As I shall show presently, corroboration is not necessary in law. The case against the accused is the commission of a statutory offence, that is, of obtaining a bribe. That which was and is in England a Common Law offence has been made here a statutory offence; that is to say, there is a special ordinance with respect to the accepting of bribes. The second case against the accused was the Common Law offence, as he submitted, of obstructing and hindering the performance of a duty imposed by law. When the Commission was issued by the Governor-in-Council it was issued under the authority of an ordinance of this colony. The Commission imposed upon the commissioners certain duties, explicit, clear and positive. Among those duties was that of inquiring into the very serious and important public question as to whether or not there was corruption among the officers of the Sanitary Board. On account of the power possessed by them that Commission issued certain subpoenas, seized certain books, and ordered the production of books of witnesses.

Mr. Slade—I do object to my friend referring to the contents of those books.

The Attorney-General—In the course of my argument I must.

Mr. Slade—He ought not to refer to specific entries in books.

The Attorney-General—The books contain certain entries which the Commission would require to have established for them to be proved. The persons to prove those entries are Chan Tsun and Chan Pui. The accused is charged with endeavouring to dissuade Chan Tsun from giving that evidence. It is not a question of whether Chan would or would not give evidence, whether he pleased or was induced, because the Commission has all the powers of a Supreme Court to compel the witness to answer questions, and witnesses are as much bound to answer before the Commission as before your Lordship.

In support of his contention the Attorney-General referred to a case in Archibald's Criminal Pleadings.

Mr. Slade—That is an Irish case, my Lord.

The Attorney-General—Even though it is Irish it is good law.

His Lordship—Your case is that the accused endeavoured to persuade the men not to give evidence.

The Attorney-General—That is it.

His Lordship—Well, we can keep it entirely to the question of persuasion.

The Attorney-General—Yes. You dissuade by your persuasive manner a witness from giving evidence.

The Attorney-General then referred to the case of the Queen against Vreones, 1 Q.B.D., and said in that case it was held to be an indictable misdemeanour to prepare false evidence to be used before an arbitrator, and there was no difference in principle between a man manufacturing evidence to be used before a Court of Inquiry or a Court of Arbitration, and a man preventing evidence from being used before a Court of Inquiry in a public matter. His Lordship was aware there were certain duties imposed upon coroners when inquiring into deaths.

Mr. Slade—A coroner can commit for trial on his warrant.

His Lordship—I don't quite see the point Mr. Slade is going to make out of this.

Mr. Slade—The coroner inquires and directs the jury to come to a conclusion. The jury find the verdict, and on that verdict a man may be committed for trial. The point is that acts done to prevent witnesses giving evidence before a court of law or arbitration might be criminal, but to prevent a witness giving evidence before the Commission, which was merely got up to report certain matters to the Governor of the colony, is not.

The Attorney-General—If you can get rid of one witness with impunity you could get rid of the whole lot of them, and then, if my learned friend's argument was of any force, there would be no virtue attached to the Commission.

When further authorities had been quoted His Lordship said—Now I see what the point is; it might simplify matters at this hearing if it is reserved for the full court.

The Attorney-General said it was absolutely obvious that if the statute enjoined upon a body of men the performance of a duty, it must be wrong to prevent those men performing that duty, and if there was no statute making it an offence, then it was a misdemeanour at Common Law. More especially was it so where the duty was of a private interest, but of public benefit. The Commission, in the public interests of this colony, was making an inquiry about the charges of corruption against sanitary inspectors which were being bandied about on the tongue of rumour. He might say at once that the case against the accused would depend on the amount

of credibility attached to the evidence of the man, Chan Pui, and his son. The son was the person who said he paid the money under circumstances which he (Counsel) submitted amounted to bribery. It might be contended, in fact it would be contended, that these persons were themselves liable to be indicted for giving bribes, and that therefore they were participants in the same offence. This case must be left to the jury. They could reject Chan Pui and Chan Tsun's evidence, if they liked, and say they wanted further evidence, but if, after the whole of it, they believed Chan Pui and Chan Tsun, they should find the prisoner guilty. It was not law that a man could not be convicted upon the uncorroborated testimony of an approver. In practice it was right and proper for the presiding judge to point out to the jury that it was dangerous to commit a man upon the evidence of an approver. The Medical Officer of Health was the one called for the Crown.

Dr. Francis Clark, sworn, said he was the Government Medical Officer, and was lately acting as Chief Medical Officer. Accused was a sanitary inspector, and was appointed on March 1904. It was part of his duty to see the latrine bye-laws were carried out under certain bye-laws issued for guidance. Accused joined on a salary of £170 a year rising by £5 a year to £215. He was now receiving a salary of £180 a year converted into dollars. That was his total salary. There were no other emoluments. The district inspectors were under seniors; each senior had two district inspectors under him.

Cross-examined—Accused joined on an allowance for proficiency in the Chinese language. There were three grades, and increases were paid with increased knowledge. Ward had not passed any examination.

A. Carter, Sanitary Surveyor, said on March 1st defendant was placed in charge of No. 5 health district.

Senior Inspector T. P. Connolly stated that he had been in charge of health districts 9 and 10 since January 31st, 1902. Inspector Ward was transferred from No. 5 to No. 9 on August 1st, 1905. He remained on No. 9 till April 30th, 1906, after which he was transferred to No. 10 district.

Cross-examined—Chan Tsun was in the district office on or about June 23rd, when witness entered. Ward was there and said he had brought Chan Tsun for a case of chloride of lime for his latrine. Witness then instructed the clerk to go to the store and requisition, but he replied that there was no lime in stock. Then, through the clerk, witness told Chan Tsun that there was no lime and that he had better return in a day or two when he would get his issue of chloride of lime. Later, lime was issued and signed for. On that occasion nothing was said in witness's presence about the commission or witnesses.

Witness did not speak Chinese, and Chan Tsun did not speak to him when he entered the office. So far as witness knew, Ward knew little Chinese. It was his duty to supervise the work of the accused, but he did not see how the latrines were kept, as it was district inspectors work. He had visited latrines casually.

Re-examined—The late sees ought to keep the latrines clean all the time. The Inspector had to visit latrines on his morning patrol. It was necessary for him to visit them once in 24 hours, but he was not instructed to pay surprise visits. He ought, though, to efficiently perform his work. Witness arrived at the district office at nine in the morning.

The Attorney-General—And when you arrived you found Chan Tsun and Mr. Ward together there?

Mr. Slade—I object. This is a witness for the Crown, and I have cross-examined him. The Attorney-General has the right only to re-examine him, whereas the whole of his questions are cross-examination.

His Lordship—At present I don't see any objection.

Mr. Slade—My friend is cross-examining this witness, not re-examining him as he ought to do.

In answer to the question witness said he found defendant and Chan Tsun at the office.

His Lordship—Were there any other people in the office?

Witness—Yes, District Inspector Kelly was there, the Chinese telephone clerk and an interpreter from No. 10 district.

Chan Pui, declared, said he lived at 2 Water Street, which was his family house. He owned a number of latrines in the city which were liable to the supervision of the sanitary authorities. He employed a person to collect monies for the use of the latrines. His son was in charge of them, and kept accounts of the profits made. He also saw that the law regarding tarring, cleansing and whitewashing was carried

out. The books were kept at witness's family house. He remembered being served with a subpoena on June 22nd to attend the Sanitary Commission. His son was not at home at the time. When it was served witness was asked to produce his books. He handed them over, went with the European sergeant to the central police station, and from there to the Colonial Secretary's office. Nobody, excepting witness, his son and the manager, was interested in these latrines.

On June 23rd, at 7 p.m., accused called at witness's private house. Another man, named Wong, accompanied him. That was the day after his books had been taken to the Commission. Inspector Ward had been in his family home on a previous occasion. Whenever he passed he called in; he always passed and always called in. Accused never sat in witness's house before. On the occasion mentioned they had a talk. Chan Tsun was not present. Mr. Ward spoke to him through an interpreter.

Mr. Slade—To object to the conversation unless my friend undertakes to call the interpreter. Then this man's statement could be received as confirming what the interpreter said. Ward going to that house, as is alleged, with an interpreter, shows *prima facie* that Ward cannot speak Chinese. What Ward said to the interpreter, if it could be repeated, would of course be evidence against him, but for this man to say what the interpreter said, if he is not evidence against Ward. Unless this is proved to be a correct translation the evidence is not admissible.

The Attorney-General—Ward, by taking the interpreter with him, constituted that man as his agent, and what the agent said by the authority of his employer, Ward, is evidence. When the witness has told us what Ward said, there, it will be quite competent for the latter to satisfy the jury that the agent exceeded his authority and said more than he was told, or that he said something he was not told. What the interpreter, who is Ward's agent, told the witness must not be produced from the jury.

Mr. Slade—As my friend is suggesting what position to take up, it is only fair to state that the accused says he was not at that house that night. This evidence says that Ward came to his house with another man but the other man is not produced.

His Lordship—I think I will put this question (To interpreter)—Ask the witness to explain how the conversation, which he says took place, was carried on.

Witness—Accused spoke to the interpreter in English, which I did not understand, and the man interpreted to me.

His Lordship—I think it would be impossible, to reject evidence of that nature, because it would enable the accused to defeat altogether the ends of justice. Statements which he himself made are admissible.

Mr. Slade—The rules of evidence are rigid, and are rigidly applied in criminal cases.

His Lordship—I realise that.

Mr. Slade—If my friend is going to call Wong, all right. If not, I cannot admit the statement. This evidence is not admissible until it is proved to be a correct translation of what Ward said.

His Lordship—At present I am inclined to think it is admissible, but I will look the point up during the tiffin hour.

The court then adjourned.

After tiffin his Lordship said he had considered the question, which might often arise. He had to consider the question, as if the whole issue of "guilty" or "not guilty" depended on it, that was to say whether the words spoken constituted an offence and there was no other offence. The objection taken was that they did not know what the man said. If the rule was as alleged, that evidence was not admissible without the interpreter, it would enable the accused to destroy all the evidence of the offences with which he was charged. It seemed to his Lordship that the rules of evidence could not be so applied as to enable a person accused, to destroy all evidence against himself. He must decide that it was admissible to put this statement in, but considered the nonproduction of the interpreter was a question for comment.

Mr. Slade—Our point is that he never existed and they can't produce an imaginary man.

The Attorney-General—He's something like Mrs. Harris.

Continuing, Chan Pui said he did not know the man Wong, neither had he seen him before, or since that evening. The interpreter asked if the office money had been entered in the books. Witness replied that there were entries. They then taught him what to tell his son in order to make him go back to the country and not return. If he went away from the colony, the accused, through the interpreter, said he would look after witness's interest. Accused then repeated the sentence in Chinese.

Did you order your son to leave the country?—No, I did not want him to go.

Was your manager?—Yes.

Did you send him away as promised?—No; I did not.

Witness spoke to seeing Lau Long Hing on the 25th June last. On the way to his house he met accused, who spoke to him in Chinese, saying "I see your son has not yet gone away." Witness replied "The upper department has not yet called him. We will see about it when they do." Witness had an intention of sending his son away. He returned to his family house and accused proceeded in the direction of the branch office.

Cross-examined—He had six latrines on lease and had two of his own. There were two men to look after each, and they received the money. A latrine with two entrances would have four men. The men would hand the money over to his son at the family house once or twice a day. Every now and then as defendant passed his family house he would tell witness to instruct his son to have certain places whitewashed. Accused had

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never sent for him except once, and that was on the 25th June, when he responded to the call.

Lo Long Hing said he was in charge of the latrine at No. 3 San To Lane.

Was it inspected every day?—Yes, at times;—sometimes always (laughter).

Cross-examined—When Inspector Ward came round he usually came alone, but sometimes he was accompanied by another. When the Inspector complained of the condition, witness attended to the matter himself. Sometimes he made the complaints directly, and at other times through the interpreter.

Alfred Carter, recalled, produced a document showing Inspector Ward's salary in dollars for 1904-5.

Chan Tsun, sworn, stated that he was Chan Pui's son, and lived with his father at No. 2 Water Street. He was the general manager of his father's latrines and looked after them. The money collected from them was handed over to him, and with it he defrayed his expenses, putting the balance aside. Witness kept an account of the monies paid out, and entered all payments made in connection with the latrines in an account book. Witness knew the accused, having first made his acquaintance between July and August, 1904, at the latrine in Gough Street. He was then in charge of No. 5 district. Money transactions had taken place between accused and witness. First he gave accused a "cumshu," then accused borrowed money from him which had not been repaid. The latrines were then under the Inspector's supervision, so witness gave him a Christmas present of \$30 in December, 1904. This payment was entered in the book in which he kept the latrine accounts. This "cumshu" was made at the third floor of 27 Fookingfong. On April 19th, 1905, witness lent accused another \$10 in the same house, and again in August 1905 there was a loan of \$10, on the 25th, \$15. Witness made entries in the book for these amounts in his own hand.

Mr. Slade objected to the book going in.

His Lordship—The book is not admissible as evidence.

The Attorney-General—A book seized under certain circumstances is admissible in evidence as it supports the witness to the extent that he made an entry. I submit that any witness may say he made certain payments to certain persons on given dates, and ask to be allowed to refresh his memory by referring to a book.

His Lordship—Supposing he simply said he made notes on a bit of paper? He couldn't produce those notes.

The Attorney-General—But he could look at them to refresh his memory.

His Lordship—I think you've got as far as you can.

The Attorney-General—On count 6 it will perhaps be necessary to put the books in.

His Lordship—The facts you have got will carry you to that, but no further. I have some difficulty in seeing that the entries themselves are very material, as your charge is obstructing a person who was called as a witness.

Witness, continuing, said he gave accused \$20 for a Christmas present on December 24th, 1905. He saw Mr. Ward personally and handed him the money at No. 2 Chater Street. Accused, who was lying on the bed, on receiving the money, called his boy to interpret. Witness was out when his father's books were seized. He received a subpoena from the Commission to attend before it (subpoena dated June 30th, put in). Shortly before that he met the accused at a latrine. On June 28th he went to the branch office of the Sanitary Department at Pokfulam Road in consequence of a message received. This was at 9 a.m. When witness arrived at the office the accused was there, also two Chinese interpreters. The inspector spoke to him through an interpreter.

Mr. Slade—Another objection, My Lord. These are interpreters in the employ of the Sanitary Board, and my friend has no intention of calling them.

Objection noted.

Witness continuing—Accused said: "The books are now seized relating to latrines. They were kept by you. You are the only one who made all the entries of the presents and money given to me. You being the only one, if you leave, there will be an end to everything." Witness said it would be time enough for him to go when the Government found out about

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[118]

the entries. He went to the branch office that morning because he was told to call on important business. He did not go of his own accord to ask for chloride of lime for the use of the latrines.

Cross-examined—Witness got chloride of lime from the branch office. He asked the senior inspector for it, but did not ask for any at the end of June or the beginning of July. He could not speak English, so he spoke to Inspector Connolly through an interpreter.

He spoke to him at the branch office on June 28th. Inspector Connolly was going into the office when witness was going out, and the former beckoned to him. On that occasion he spoke to the inspector with respect to lime. The only other inspector in the office was the

accused. He had seen Inspector Kelly before, but did not know him, although he knew he was in charge of No. 9 district. Accused could speak a little Chinese. Witness knew this because sometimes the inspector spoke to him in Chinese; at other times he would speak through an interpreter. On the morning in question he was in the office about ten minutes. That was the only occasion on which he went to the office about that time. When he gave the accused the Christmas present on December 24th he was lying on his bed in his own house. Witness managed eight of his father's latrines, and knew the sanitary bye-laws relating to latrines well. He obeyed these bye-laws, and his latrines were kept in good order. Accused from time to time used to tell him things which ought to be done to the latrines, and he used to do them. The inspector usually visited latrines between 7 and 8 a.m. Witness inspected all his latrines once every two days. Each latrine-keeper kept a book, and witness wrote the amount received daily from each in the different books. The keepers did not always see him make the entries.

Mr. Slade—I suggest to you that when you want a little money on your own account you put down an entry "paid inspector so much!"

Witness—It is my own business, and I can spend as much money as I like.

His Lordship then questioned witness.

When you found the accused in bed at 2 Chater Street, you say he called his "boy" and he acted as interpreter. Why did he do that?—I don't know.

Did he call him as if he couldn't speak Chinese and was obliged to call him?—I don't know. Perhaps he looked as if he didn't like to speak Chinese.

Did he call him because he couldn't speak Chinese?—That I can't say.

Did he wait before calling the boy?—Perhaps he was afraid if he spoke Chinese he might get stuck in the conversation and not be able to explain.

The case was adjourned until 10.15 this (Wednesday) morning.



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## NOTICE.

THE OCTOBER SETTLEMENTS will take place on THURSDAY, the 29th instant.

By Order of the Committee, E. S. JOSEPH, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1906]

HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 13 HORTON STREET, on FRIDAY, November 3rd, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st October, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st October to the 3rd November, both days inclusive.

J. W. KNEW, Manager.

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Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [1906]

## INTIMATIONS



## MAGISTRACY.

THE ANNUAL SESSION of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held in the Justices' Room, at the MAGISTRACY, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., for the purpose of Considering Applications for the Grant and Adjournment of Licenses for the Year 1906-1907, under Ordinances No. 8 of 1898.

Forms of Application may be obtained at the MAGISTRACY.

All applications must be forwarded to the MAGISTRACY on or before THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1906.

H. H. J. GOMPERTZ, Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1906]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and report on the following matters, viz.,

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

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Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order, W. BOWEN-BROWLANDS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1906]

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Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1906]

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Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 55 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1000 TONS.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OUA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P. specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready for Short Notice.

1175

## WANTED

## WANTED.

SMART EXPORT-CLERK for CANTON.

Must be able to take charge of export department.

Apply by letter to—"JAP," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1906. [1906]

## ROOM WANTED.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Wanted with a respectable European family in the Central District or Higher Levels.

Reply by letter to—"JAP," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 11th October, 1906. [1906]

## INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1907. [1907]

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. [1906]

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. [1907]

NORTH-BRITISH AND MORGAN TIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1905, £17,857,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000

Subscribed CAPITAL, £2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £57,500 0 0

II. FIRE FUNDS, £3,867,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SEWANN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. [1906]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRASSIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour, Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Brasside," 20, Macdonnell Road (late of "Taag Yuen").

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1905]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

OFFERED IN WELL APPOINTED HOUSE, Fine View, every Comfort, Large Verandah Upper Level.

Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [1906]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE

"ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE," 2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.

"TOWER HOUSE," Kennedy Road.

EXCELLENT Table, Every home comfort. Well furnished rooms facing the harbour.

For terms, apply to—Mrs. G. SACHSE, "St. George's House," Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [1903]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD," 27, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [1905]

## TO LET.

"BROCKHURST," PEAK, Newly Painted and Colour-washed, with use of Tennis Court; contains 6 Rooms. Splendid site and well suited for a Bachelor's Mess.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK.

No. 7, DES VUEX VILLAS, PEAK.

No. 3, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, Central Locality.

No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, PEAK. Newly repaired, Painted and Colour-washed.

No. 2, CONDUIT ROAD.

ROOMS, on 1st and Top Floors, BEAUFORT VILLAS, (Cheap Rentals).

No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

ROOMS on the front part of 17A, Queen's Road Central (near Avenue Ship).

FIVE ROOMS on Top Floor of 15, Queen's Road Central (near Cadelluck, MacGregor's).

FOURTEEN on the Robinson Road Level, Cheap Rentals.

74, WYNDHAM STREET.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1906. [1906]

## SHOPS TO LET.

NOS. 23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

THE SECRETARY, HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LD., Hongkong, 23rd October, 1906. [1906]

## TO LET.

NOS. 13, GAGE STREET, 8-Roomed House, with a Godown.

Apply to—E. A. C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1906. [1906]

## TO LET

## TO LET—AT KOWLOON.

NOS. 3, LYBEMOON VILLAS, A Five-Roomed House with joint use of Tennis Court. Possession from 15th November next.

Apply to—"LYBEMOON," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1906]

## TO LET.

150, MAGAZINE GAP, PEAK. A Five-Roomed House. Low Rental.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in HUMPHREYS AVENUE, Kowloon, Well-Furnished.

Apply to—AHMET RUMJAHN, 2, Pedder Street.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1905. [1905]

## TO LET.

NEW EUROPEAN HOUSES in Humphreys Avenue and Carnarvon Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—HEWAN & Co., 15 & 16 Connaught Road, West.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [1906]

## TO LET.

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES and GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods Storage) at No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central, formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Apply to—HO TUNG, Comptroller Department, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1906. [1906]

## TO BE LET OR SOLD.

With Immediate Possession—in Wauchai Road.

GODOWN, Built of Brick with Tiled Roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4,000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to—"K," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1906]

## TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—











# PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	MANILA Capt. A. W. Anderson, R.N.R.	About 24th October	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, SUMATRA, MOJI and KOBE	Capt. E. W. Bruce	About 25th October	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	MALTA Capt. R. A. Peters	About 1st November	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS	SIMLA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith	Noon, 3rd November	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CHEFOO, NEWCHUANG & TIENTSIN	"LIANGCHOW"	On 25th October.
NINGPO	"KAIFONG"	On 25th October.
CEBU and ILOILO	"PAOTING"	On 25th October.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th October.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"HANGCHOW"	On 25th October.
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 27th October.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 12th November.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 14th November.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

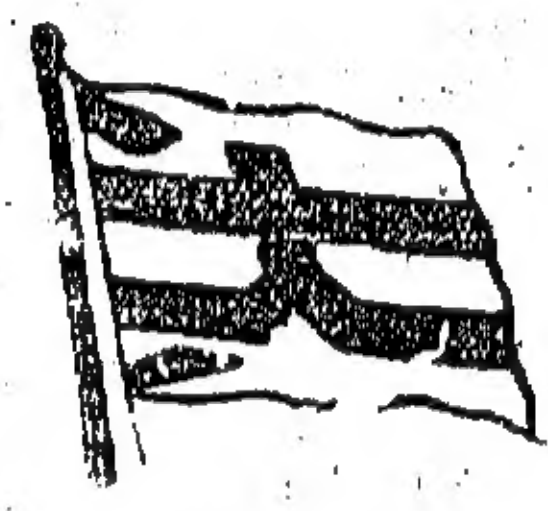
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1906.



# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 28th Oct., at DAYLIGHT.
† SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. T. SUGIWA	SUNDAY, 28th Oct., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. S. ITO	WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct., at 10 A.M.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

# PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.  
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON  
SATURDAY, 23rd MARCH,AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20th APRIL AND LONDON ON  
THE 27th APRIL.IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF  
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL  
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.  
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE  
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second Saloon,

To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second Saloon.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

# IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
EUROPEAN LINE.STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON  
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 24th October
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 24th October
ROON	WEDNESDAY 24th October
BUELOW	WEDNESDAY 24th October
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 24th October
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 24th October
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 24th October
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 24th October
GNEISSNAU	WEDNESDAY 24th October
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 24th October

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of OCTOBER, 1906, at Noon the Steamship  
"PRINZ LUDWIG," Captain von Binzer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE  
and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 22nd Oct. Cargo and  
Specie will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Oct. and Parcels  
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Oct.Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,  
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

261 0 0 142 0 0 122 0 0

91 0 0 63 0 0 33 0 0

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN

AND HAMBURG:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

64 0 0 44 0 0 26 0 0

115 0 0 79 0 0 41 0 0

68 0 0 46 0 0 27 0 0

123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

\* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair, and  
travelling to Bremen or Southampton orland, the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,  
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers  
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from  
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.

The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERCEPTION OF THE VOYAGE BY EUROPE:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean  
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer  
from PORT SAID.

# JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,  
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY  
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS

WILLEHAD

PRINZ SIGISMUND

ON TUESDAY, the 13th NOVEMBER, at Noon, the Steamship "WILLEHAD,"

Captain Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port as above.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

To MANILA

To NEW GUINEA

To BRISBANE

To SYDNEY

To MELBOURNE

To YOKOHAMA

To KOBE

To YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE

To HONGKONG

To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer

To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co's Steamers, or via San  
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co's Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent  
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "ROON" ... Wednesday, 24th Oct.

KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "BUELOW" ... Wednesday, 7th Nov.

KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San  
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co's Steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co.,  
T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the  
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

1st Class

To London via Plymouth or Southampton

To Bremen

To Paris via Cherbourg

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltair

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS &amp; CO., AGENTS.

# PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND  
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

For Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER  
11 DAYS Across the Pacific to the "EMPIRESS LINE." Saving 3 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.  
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.  
15 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	Tons	Proposed Sailings.	(Subject to Alteration.)	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPIRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 25th Oct.	12th Nov.		
"EMPIRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 25th Nov.	10th Dec.		
"ATHENIAN"	3,853	WEDNESDAY, 25th Nov.	22nd Dec.		
"EMPIRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 25th Dec.	7th Jan.		
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 25th Dec.	19th Jan.		

"EMPIRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.  
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,  
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail  
Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW "ATLANTIC" EMPIRESS Steamships,  
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA  
and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 260; via New York 262.

Intermediate on Steamers

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate

passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for the class.

Passengers Booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval

Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China

and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,  
Corner Pender Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

6)

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of November	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of November
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of November	JAVA PORTS	Second half of November
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half of November	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of November	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of December	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of December

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a  
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on  
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Jork Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1906.

Telephone No. 375.

[16]

BOVRIL

Is the Cook's best friend.

No Cook can afford to be with-  
out Bovril. An appetising and  
nutritious soup is quickly made  
by the use of Bovril and it renders  
Curries and all made dishes  
palatable and strengthening.

170-3

Cutler, Palmer &amp; Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.



SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SHIPPERS  
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.  
AGENTS  
SIEMSEN & CO.  
HONGKONG.FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.  
A Comprehensive and Complete Record  
of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in theHONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS.with which is incorporated  
TAI CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,  
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum.  
Postage \$2 to any part of the World

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS nor  
the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE  
for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or  
the Crew of the following Vessels during her  
stay in Hongkong Harbour—S. P. HITCHCOCK, American Ship, E. L. Zerk  
—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
I. F. CHAPMAN, American Ship, R. Banfield—  
Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
ESKADON, British Ship, McBurnie—  
Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS  
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line  
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS  
OF LADING for all the principal ports of  
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-  
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co's fortnightly  
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from  
CALCUTTA for Cape Ports every fortnight.  
For Freight and further particulars,  
apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.  
General Agents for China and Japan  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

# THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THERAPION

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

THERAPION No. 16

THERAPION No. 17

THERAPION No. 18

THERAPION No. 19

THERAPION No. 20

THERAPION No. 21

THERAPION No. 22

THERAPION No. 23

THERAPION No. 24

THERAPION No. 25

THERAPION No. 26

THERAPION No. 27

THERAPION No. 28

THERAPION No. 29

THERAPION No. 30



## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

CLOSING OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCELS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
 Parcels for the United Kingdom via Gibraltar, posted up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 2nd of November, are due in London on the 11th of December, and those posted on the 16th of November are due in London on the 22nd of December, 1906.  
 With an additional fee of 60 cents, parcels may be sent via Brindisi and if posted before 5 p.m. on the 16th of November, would accompany the letter mail, which is due in London on the 15th of December.  
 Parcels intended for New Year's delivery should also be forwarded by the mail of the 16th of November, as the subsequent parcel mail of the 1st of December via Gibraltar is scheduled to arrive in London on the 5th January, 1907.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels to the United Kingdom are as follows:—  
 For a parcel not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight ..... 60 cents.  
 For a parcel not exceeding 10 lbs. in weight ..... 1.20  
 For a parcel not exceeding 15 lbs. in weight ..... 1.80  
 For a parcel not exceeding 20 lbs. in weight ..... 2.40

All parcels containing Jewellery or any article of Gold or Silver must be insured. The parcels must be sealed with the impression of a device or private mark. Coins must not be sent by parcel.

The *Rosa*, with the German mail of the 25th September, left Singapore on Friday, the 19th instant at 9 a.m., and may be expected here tomorrow.

The *Tanaka*, with the French mail of the 25th Sept., left Singapore on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on about Monday, the 29th instant. This packet brings regular letters from Hongkong on the 25th August.

737 made for *WUHOW* and *SAMHUI* will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. until further notice.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hainan	Hongkong	Wednesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore	Hongkong	Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore	Hongkong	Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Kuala Lumpur, Kluang, Yongkah, Victoria, and Tapanah	Shanghai	Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KANGAROO, KORE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, AND YANAGAWA (H.K.).  
 (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, when it is in this contract mail.)

Macao	Hongkong	Wednesday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.
Kuala Lumpur, Kluang, Yongkah, Victoria, and Tapanah	Hongkong	Wednesday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.
Hainan	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Kuala Lumpur, Kluang, Yongkah, Victoria, and Tapanah	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai and Chinkiang	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.

Shanghai and Chinkiang	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
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## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, October 23rd.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Alhambra \$200 \$120, buyers

Banks \$125 \$810, buyers

National B. of China \$16 \$50, sellers

Bell's Asbestos Co. \$125 \$7

China-Borneo Co. \$12 \$10, sellers

China Light &amp; P. Co. \$10 \$10, sellers

China Provident \$10 \$10, sellers

Cotton Mills \$10 \$10, buyers

Ewo \$10 \$10, buyers

Hongkong \$10 \$10, buyers

International \$10 \$10, buyers

Kong Kong \$10 \$10, buyers

Soychee \$10 \$10, buyers

Dairy Farm \$10 \$10, buyers

H. &amp; K. Wharf &amp; G. \$10 \$10, buyers

H. &amp; W. Dock \$10 \$10, buyers

New Army Dock \$10 \$10, buyers

Shanghai Dock and \$10 \$10, buyers

S'hai &amp; H. Wharf \$10 \$10, buyers

Farwick &amp; Co. Geo. \$10 \$10, buyers

Green Island Cement \$10 \$10, buyers

Hongkong &amp; C. Gas \$10 \$10, buyers

Hongkong Electric \$10 \$10, buyers

H. H. L. Tramways \$10 \$10, buyers

Hongkong Hotel Co. \$10 \$10, buyers

Hongkong Ice Co. \$10 \$10, buyers

Hongkong Rope Co. \$10 \$10, buyers

H'kong S. Waterfront \$10 \$10, buyers

Insurance \$10 \$10, buyers

China Fire \$10 \$10, buyers

China Traders \$10 \$10, buyers

Hongkong Fire \$10 \$10, buyers

North China \$10 \$10, buyers

Union \$10 \$10, buyers

Yongkah \$10 \$10, buyers

Land and Building \$10 \$10, buyers

Hongkong Land \$10 \$10, buyers

Kowloon Land &amp; B. \$10 \$10, buyers

Shanghai Land \$10 \$10, buyers

West Point Building \$10 \$10, buyers

Mining \$10 \$10, buyers

Charbonnages \$10 \$10, buyers

Rauha \$10 \$10, buyers

Philippine Co. \$10 \$10, buyers

Refineries \$10 \$10, buyers

China Sugar \$10 \$10, buyers

Luzon Sugar \$10 \$10, buyers

Steamship Companies \$10 \$10, buyers

China and Malacca \$10 \$10, buyers

Douglas Steamship \$10 \$10, buyers

H. Canton &amp; M. \$10 \$10, buyers

Indo-China S. N. Co. \$10 \$10, buyers

Shall Transport Co. \$10 \$10, buyers

Star Ferry \$10 \$10, buyers

Do. New \$10 \$10, buyers

Shanghai &amp; H. Dyeing \$10 \$10, buyers

South China M. Post. \$10 \$10, buyers

Steam Laundry Co. \$10 \$10, buyers

Stores &amp; Dispensaries \$10 \$10, buyers

Campbell, M. &amp; Co. \$10 \$10, buyers

Fowles &amp; Co. W. M. \$10 \$10, buyers

Watkins \$10 \$10, buyers

Watson &amp; Co. A. S. \$10 \$10, buyers

United Asbestos \$10 \$10, buyers

Do. Founders \$10 \$10, buyers

VERNON &amp; SMYTH.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From October 24th to 30th, 1906.

To correct Zone Time and 23 min. and 18 sec.

LUNAR WATER. LOW WATER.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 23rd.

Barometer 29.85 On Date 29.85 On Date 29.85

Temperature 78 On Date 78 On Date 78

Humidity 78 On Date 78 On Date 78

Wind Direction NNE NW W

Weather b b b

Rain b b b

Highest open air temperature on 22nd 81

Lowest open air temperature on 22nd 67

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Weather b b b

Rain b b b

Highest open air temperature on 22nd 81

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA

SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS

INDIA, PHILIPPINES,

BORNEO, &amp;c., &amp;c.

WITH HIGH ARE INCORPORATED

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AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

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ports and cities of the Far East, from Nether-

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in each case as it can be made, but each Colony,

Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTIVE

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Peking Wuhu Canton

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Peitaiho Shanghai Kowloon

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Newchwang Shanghai

Tientsin Shanghai

Port Arthur Chefoo

Chefoo Hongkong

Weihaiwei Ningpo

Kiaochow Wenchow

Shanghai Santa

Soochow Foochow

Chinkiang Amoy

Nanking Swatow

JAPAN AND FORMOSA

Tokyo Osaka

Yokohama Moji

Hiroshima Nagasaki

Kobe Hakodate

Shimonoseki Tamsui

Vladivostok Niocjewsk

Soul Wonsan

Chungking Pusan

Kusan Pingyang

Macao

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

MACAO

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Hanoi Annam

Haiphong Hue

Tonkin Provinces Quinhon

Saigon Cambodia

Manila Iloilo

Cebu

SARAWAK LABUAN

BRITISH N. BORNEO

BANGKOK

SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA, PROV. WELLESLEY

MALAY STATES

SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA, PROV. WELLESLEY

MALAY STATES

SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA, PROV. WELLESLEY

MALAY STATES

SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA, PROV. WELLESLEY

MALAY STATES

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SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA, PROV. WELLESLEY

MALAY STATES

SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA, PROV. WELLESLEY

MALAY STATES